CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

REPORT

BY

HON. T. MAYNE DALY

OF HIS

VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

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OTTAWA
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To the Honourable R. W. SCOTT,

Acting Minister of the Interior,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of my recent visit to Great Britain and Ireland in the interests of emigration to Canada.

I sailed from Montreal on the 16th of May by the steamship *Labrador*, of the Dominion Line, arriving in Liverpool on the evening of Monday, the 25th May, and proceeded next day to London. I called upon the High Commissionner, Sir Donald Smith, at his office, Victoria Street, on the morning of the 27th, and saw him several times afterwards, and discussed with him the objects of my mission. During my stay in London I also had several discussions with Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., whose long experience in office has given him a knowledge of matters affecting emigration which is exceptional, I also held conferences with Mr. Archer Baker, European Traffic Agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway, at the Company's offices in London, meeting at these conferences Mr. Haslett, the officer in charge of the Company's Immigration Bureau in Europe. Both Messrs. Baker and Haslett were fully conversant with the subject, and afforded me a great deal of useful and valuable information.

While in London I had the honour of attending, as a delegate from the Winnipeg Board of Trade, the meeting of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, and of moving the following resolution upon the subject of emigration :—

"That this Congress views with regret the movement of the surplus population of Great Britain to foreign lands, thus drawing from the strength of the Empire.

"That this Congress looks upon such a tendency as not only wasteful to the vitality of the Empire, but altogether unnecessary, seeing that the British colonies, and dependencies offer fields for emigration as attractive, if not more attractive, than can be found in any foreign country.

"That within the bounds of the British Empire the emigrant can find any variety of climate and reach success in any pursuit, and yet retain all the privileges of a British subject.

"Therefore, this Congress deems it the duty of the Imperial and Colonial Governments, as well as of all patriotic citizens of the Empire, to use every means available to encourage emigration to the colonies."

Owing to the resolution being placed near the end of the programme, I was not afforded as much time as I would have liked for the discussion of the important question involved, but I was gratified to find that the remarks I did make were received most cordially and enthusiastically by the delegates assembled. Composed, as this assemblage was, of representative business and professional men from all the principal centres of population in England, Scotland and Ireland, and the colonies, I am satisfied that the discussion which followed the introduction of the resolution, and the information imparted by myself and other delegates from Canada, who ably supported me in capital speeches, cannot but have a good and lasting effect. It is unnecessary to add that the resolution passed unanimously, and its adoption was hailed with acclaim by all the colonial delegates present. I made the most of my time in London, meeting and dis-

cussing the question of emigration with a large number of gentlemen who were interested in it, not only from the standpoint of trying to solve the problem of relieving the motherland of its overcrowded population, and seeing to the transplanting of its good citizens in a British Colony, but also with a view to assisting to fill up and people Canada, and thus add to its wealth and material prosperity.

From London I proceeded to Liverpool, where I inspected the offices of Mr. John Dyke, the government agent, whom I regret to say I did not see, as he was absent from Liverpool on sick leave. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Dyke's assistant, I found to be a very capable young man, fully conversant with the affairs of the office, and is recognized by steamship, booking and railway agents, and others interested in the work of emigration, as being well fitted in every way for the performance of the onerous duties which devolve upon him. Mr. Mitchell has been over sixteen years in Mr. Dyke's office, and consequently has, by his long experience and attention to duty, acquired a great deal of most useful and practical knowledge, which is invaluable to the government of Canada in the carrying on of the work done in the Liverpool agency. The Canadian Government office in Liverpool is next in importance to the High Commissioner's office in London. Liverpool, being the largest shipping port in Great Britain, is the point of departure for nearly all the emigrants to Canada and the United States. It is also a port of call for vessels from continental Europe on the way to America, and a centre that justifies not only the establishment and continuation of the present office by the Canadian Government, but suggests to me from my inquiries and observation while there, that if possible the premises at present occupied by Mr. Dyke and his staff should be enlarged, and another officer in the person of a travelling agent added to the staff. Of this new officer I will speak later on.

The district served by the Liverpool agency comprises the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, and the whole of the Principality of Wales, with a combined population of 13,000,000.

It is also from and through the Liverpool office, under the supervision of the High Commissioner, that business is carried on with France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and parts of Russia. The correspondence carried on by this office is a very large one, and is conducted in the English, French, Dutch, Flemish, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Finnish, Bohemian, Hungarian and Polish languages. This recital alone will convey some idea to the uninitiated of the work which devolves upon Mr. Dyke and his assistants. I was informed by Mr. Mitchell that for the first four months of the present year 2,523 answers were written to inquiries made by intending emigrants in Great Britain, Ireland, and continental Europe. A great many people call at the office to make personal inquiry, and a large volume of literature is distributed in this way, besides that which is transmitted through the post.

The head offices of nearly all the shipping companies engaged in the emigration trade are situated in Liverpool, and I found that close communication was kept up between the government office and these agencies; a good feeling prevailed amongst all the officials concerned, and hearty co-operation and mutual confidence and respect existed, which cannot but prove of great benefit in carrying on the work in which they are all so much interested. Through the good offices of Mr. Mitchell I met and had conferences with the chief officers and heads of the various steampship companies doing business with Canada.

I had a particularly interesting and valuable discussion on the subject of emigration with Mr. John Ennis, the much respected and genial representative of Messrs. Allan Bros. & Co. Mr. Ennis had frequently been quoted to me as an authority upon all matters pertaining to emigration, and is recognized by his confreres to be the best posted man upon the subject in Great Britain and Ireland. I was not disappointed in all I had heard of him, and found him most courteous and obliging, and ready in every way to facilitate the object of my mission, and to impart all the information at his command. As he has been thirty-six years continuously in close touch with and principally concerned in the business of transporting settlers from all the European countries to

Canada, it is easy to understand that his knowledge and experience on the subject are of great value.

Mr. Ennis informed me that he had never known emigration to be so slack as during the past two years, and that there was little or no movement from Great Britain and Ireland as compared with former years. Particularly was this the case with the agricultural classes. He was of opinion, and I found the same impression prevalent amongst all those with whom I discussed the question, that the government of Canada would have to make a larger expenditure of money, and offer inducements, such, for instance, as are offered by the Queensland Government, before we could expect any movement to Canada in large numbers. He assured me, and gave me evidence of the fact, that the Allan Line were doing all they could in the way of advertising, and printing, and distributing literature, to encourage emigration to Canada. By way of example I may mention the "Allan Line Hand-book" for 1896; also their issue of printed sheets, containing extracts from the *Canadian Gazette* of October, 1895, giving in detail reports of Manitoba and North-west harvests in 1895; extracts from the Toronto *Mail* and other Canadian newspapers on the same subject; articles on fruit growing in Nova Scotia and British Columbia; an extract from Sir Charles Tupper's address on Canada, delivered at Newcastle on 21st November, 1895; letters of Mr. Claude Lisle, from Wataskiwin, Alberta, published originally in the *Canadian Gazette*; articles on gold mining in British Columbia, and extracts from the article of Mr. S. A. Thompson, in the *New England Magazine*—with other useful and pertinent information about Canada. These sheets, Mr. Ennis informed me, were distributed by Allan Bros. & Co. from their Liverpool office to no less than 150,000 farmers, market gardeners and others in England, the names and addresses of the people to whom these pamphlets were sent being obtained from Kelly's County Directories, purchased by the Allans expressly for this purpose. This is only one instance among many I might cite where Canada is being advertised, and kept constantly before the British public.

I saw the representatives of the Dominion and Beaver Lines, and these companies are likewise doing all they can to make Canada well known, and to secure a large emigration. The Dominion Line, being most energetic and progressive under its new proprietorship and management, is particularly aggressive in its work to secure passengers from intending settlers in Canada. I can truthfully say, therefore, that so far as my inquiries and observation went, all the steamship companies are doing their fair share of the work of keeping Canada prominently before those who intend to leave the old land. I may add that on the steamships upon which I crossed the Atlantic I found every comfort and convenience for steerage passengers, and every attention and consideration shown to these passengers by the surgeon and other officers of the ships.

Returning to the Liverpool Agency, I found that amongst the other work performed by Mr. Dyke's staff is that of looking after the correspondence of the Rev. J. Bridger, Organizing Secretary of the Emigration Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Through this Mr. Dyke is brought constantly in communication with the whole of the clergy of the Church of England, and with intending emigrants all over England, in whom these clergy are particularly interested. This society, every spring and summer, sends a chaplain on one and sometimes two Canadian steamers each week. This fact being largely advertised, encourages many to come out to Canada who would otherwise be timid about undertaking the journey.

I found that in connection with this agency three sets of magic lantern slides were in constant use from October to April in each year. These slides were lent by Mr. Dyke to school teachers and to gentlemen who have visited Canada, amongst whom were a number of clergymen, whose lectures were largely attended and highly appreciated, the views attracting particular attention. The lantern slides in use in the other agencies, of which I will speak later, along with those used by Mr. Dyke, are of valuable service, and the lectures so illustrated are doing a great deal to enlighten people in England and Scotland as to Canada and its resources. Mr. Dyke prepared and supervised the printing of phamphlets in German, Flemish, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, Finnish, Bohemian, Hungarian and Polish, and has distributed these through the continental steamship agencies, and directly from his own office. He states that in

the aggregate, since 1883, foreign publications to the number of 1,922,550 bave been issued from his office. In sending out this literature, attending to callers at the office, visiting incoming and outgoing ships, inspecting emigrant children, receiving and forwarding advice of lists of continental bonus passengers, and the payment of the bonuses to continental agents, visiting English and foreign emigrant boarding houses, and in many other ways, Mr. Dyke and his staff are fully and constantly engaged. I may add that in addition to the work done by them relating to emigration, a great deal of time is devoted by Mr. Dyke and his assistant, Mr. Mitchell, to questions of trade affecting Canada. Constant inquiries are being made and answered about agricultural produce and other Canadian exports, and every information is afforded to those inquiring. Mr. Dyke has some files of Canadian newspapers which are eagerly read by visitors, and a lot of information is obtained by people from a perusal of them, but the number should be increased, so that all who are desirous of knowing fully about Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can obtain such knowledge by a perusal of the leading journals published in the different provinces.

SCOTLAND.

I went to Glasgow from Liverpool, and was met there by Mr. Thomas Grahame, who has been in charge of the agency at this point for over sixteen years. Glasgow, being the second largest city of the Kingdom, and a large shipping and commercial centre, it is essential that the Dominion of Canada should have an office there, not only in the interest of emigration, but of trade. I found Mr. Grahame was *en rapport* with the leading men in Glasgow, highly respected, and in every way from long residence and experience well able to fill the duties of his office. He is also thoroughly alive to the necessity of constantly keeping Canada before the people, and takes advantage of every opportunity which is afforded him at meetings of making reference to the attractions and resources of the Dominion. He also distributes literature in large quantities direct from his office, and through the steamship and booking agents, at the various agricultural shows, and to people calling at his office. Mr. Grahame's offices are well situated in St. Enoch's Square, in a new building fitted with an elevator and all modern improvements, so that he is easy of access to all inquirers. I found the Exchange in Glasgow to be the great *rendezvous* for all commercial, professional and business men. Mr. Grahame is a member of the Exchange, is there every day, and in this way keeps himself and Canada prominently to the fore, and comes in contact with all those interested in Canada. As a large number of Canadian cattle, horses and sheep, with other Canadian produce, is shipped to Glasgow, a great deal of Mr. Grahame's time is taken up with trade matters—as he is constantly being called upon for information as to Canadian products, and to discuss such matters with people who are interested in Canadian trade. He finds that the low prices for grain which have of late obtained in Canada have had a deterrent effect upon emigration for the last few seasons, especially with agriculturists who have a fair amount of means, and hesitate to embark in agriculture in Canada while these low prices prevail. Although the same conditions as to low prices for grain obtain in Scotland, yet people naturally are loth to leave their old homes, and have little inducement to do so when they find a similar state of things existing in Canada. I look upon the Glasgow Agency as a very important one both for emigration and trade purposes, and I think an allowance for travelling expenses should be made to this office, so that either Mr. Grahame or his assistant could constanly be on the move in the southern counties of Scotland.

While in Glasgow I took occasion to call upon and discuss emigration with booking agents and others, and get their views, and in company with Mr. Grahame I visited the offices of the Messrs. Allan Bros., who are more largely interested in Canadian trade than any of the steamship lines running to America from Glasgow. They gave me evidence, by their advertisements and otherwise, of their constant efforts to direct emigration to Canada, but like all others who are so interested they remark a large falling off in emigration from Scotland during the past few years.

From Glasgow I went to Crieff, in the county of Perthshire, then to the city of Perth. At both these places I met a large number of people of all classes, and discussed Canada and its resources, meeting many who had friends and relatives in Ontario and other provinces. I found evidences here of the work being done by Messrs. Stuart and Fleming; but while people were willing to admit that Canada presented great advantages to those who might choose to make it their home, they hesitated to leave the old land while the prices of agricultural produce, particularly grain, were so low. Here, as elswhere in Scotland, I found people ready to acknowledge that farming was not paying them, yet while things could not be much worse with them they had the old home and its associations, and did not feel inclined to leave these and friends if they saw no better prospects beyond the seas. Still we might hold out inducements to these people and secure them for Canada, as I will explain further on.

I heard the same story all over Scotland, viz.: that farm labourers were deserting the farms for the cities, the effect being to increase the wages of those who remained on the farms, and to fill the already overcrowded cities with idle men. From this class we should and can draw many good settlers for Canada, but they cannot come without assistance. In the northern and middle counties of Scotland the small farmers are the men we want. They can only make a bare living were they are, yet they have not the means with which to make a start in a new country. If they could be afforded assistance by the Canadian Government paying their passages to Manitoba and the North-west, on their contributing something towards the expense from the proceeds of the sale of their chattels, they would have a small capital to begin on, and with their national push and thrift would soon be in fair circumstances. The Scotchman is proverbially successful wherever he goes, in all walks of life, and given a fair chance in Canada, like many others of their countrymen who have made Canada their home, the class of small farmers now eking out a living in Scotland, and the farm labourer—both those now on the farms and those who have gone into the cities—with the assistance I have mentioned, would soon establish themselves in comfortable homes.

The next place I visited was Dundee. I found Mr. Peter Fleming's office in charge of his daughter, a very bright and estimable young lady, who revealed to me a splendid knowledge of things Canadian, and exhibited a perfect conversance with all the work of the office and methods being adopted by her father in the good work he is doing. I had seen Mr. Fleming at Liverpool the week previous, on the occasion of his sailing for Canada by the Beaver Line, and discussed the question of emigration fully with him, and got his views. Mr. Fleming, having for many years been in the employ of the Queensland and other Australian governments, and for the past three years of the Canadian Government, has had large experience in emigration. He informed me that "the object he invariably kept before him was to direct in the best way he could think of the attention of the agricultural population in his district to the facilities which Canada offered to those whose enterprise and ambition led them to aspire to become owners of their own homes, instead of, as in Scotland, continuing to be mere wage earners, subject to the fluctuations and uncertainties which attend such conditions."

He has adopted the method of sending circulars to farmers, farm servants and female domestic servants. In these circulars he describes the general features of Canada, the demand for farm and female servants, the current rate of wages, conditions upon which land can be obtained, etc., etc. He has mailed these and similar circulars to every farm and female servant on every farm in his district. Accompanying this circular was a small bill naming the places in the immediate neighbourhood where he would hold meetings, to which they and their friends were invited. As Mr. Fleming in his reports has already informed the department, these meetings on the whole were well attended. In this way I found Mr. Fleming, in each year, had visited every important agricultural district in the counties assigned to him. He also had his circulars printed on adhesive paper, and mailed to the county blacksmiths, wrights and meal millers, along with a letter asking them to kindly post up these bills in their premises, and accompanying them were bills giving the places he was to visit and hold meetings in, and dates of such meetings. These adhesive bills were invariably posted up by the people

who received them, and thus the dates and places of his meetings were prominently brought before the agricultural classes.

Miss Fleming showed me the valuation rolls of the leading agricultural counties in Mr. Fleming's district, from which she took the names of the small farmers, crofters and farm servants. The work of folding, addressing and sending out these circulars and emigration literature takes up nearly all Miss Fleming's time, and her work is neatly and methodically done.

At his meetings Mr. Fleming distributes the official hand-book and other publications issued from the department. Although the offices of Mr. Fleming are centrally situated, they are upstairs. I would highly recommend his being allowed to rent suitable premises on the ground floor in the same locality, which I understand can easily be done.

Mr. Fleming informed me that he found a feeling of unrest among the crofters and small farmers, caused by the high rents they had to pay for their holdings, and the unsatisfactory prices realized for their crops. Coming in close contact with these people in the course of his travels, he has been able to induce a number of families to come out to Canada. These families he hopes to visit during his sojourn in Canada, and he will, no doubt, be able to take home to their friends in Scotland good reports as to their success and future prospects, and thus induce others to follow the example of those who have so wisely taken up their abode in Canada. I inclose specimen copies of the different circulars and handbills sent out by Mr. Fleming from time to time.

Mr. Fleming is most energetic and enthusiastic in his work, and seems to me to fill most admirably the position he holds. If hard, constant and persistent advocacy of the advantages Canada offers to the intending settler can do anything the results shown by Mr. Fleming's efforts cannot fail to be seen in the near future; but the department is well aware what has already been accomplished by that gentleman.

I cannot forget the kindness and attention shown to me while in Dundee by the Messrs. Thomson, who are the proprietors and managers of the *Dundee Courier*. It will be remembered that the Messrs. Thomson exhibited most commendable enterprise, and at the same time great interest in Canada, in 1893. In that year they sent out to the World's Fair, at Chicago, delegates representing the different trades and also agriculture, in order that these delegates (who were chosen by the votes of their co-labourers in the respective spheres represented by them) might read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest, not only all that they saw and heard at the Chicago exhibition, but also in their travels through Canada. The letters which subsequently appeared in the *Courier* as the result of the visit of Mr. Osler and the other *Courier* delegates, who travelled through Canada from ocean to ocean, were models of explicitness, and detailed the resources and physical features of Canada and conditions of Canadian life in a manner highly creditable to the writers, and of infinite benefit to Canada.

As the Messrs. Thomson are also members of the well-known shipping firm of William Thomson & Son, whose splendid fleet of steamships are amongst the best and most regular sailing to Montreal during each year's season of navigation, it can readily be understood that they take more than an ordinary interest in Canada and the development of its resources. The *Dundee Courier* has the largest circulation of any weekly paper in Scotland, and in consequence is a most valuable advertising medium. As Canada and its advancement are kept constantly before the Messrs. Thomson, our country gets many a free advertisement in the columns of their valuable paper, and will always have in them staunch friends and fair advocates.

After spending some days in Dundee and meeting a number of leading people there, and getting such information as I could from conversation and observation, I proceeded to Inverness, stopping off for a few hours at Dunkeld. Here I met a good friend of Canada in the person of the genial station agent of the Highland Railway. The name of Canada is well known to the good people of this particular neighbourhood, since a few miles beyond Dunkeld was born one of Canada's foremost statesmen, the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, whose name is enshrined in the memory of those who were his acquaintances in his youth. I found the same kind mention made of him and the same respect shown to his memory amongst his old friends in Scotland as one finds

in Canada to-day, irrespective of politics. The good people of Inverness are deservedly proud of having extended to Mr. Mackenzie the freedom of their borough as an appreciation of the high and honourable position he had attained in Canada.

I was kindly given the opportunity, in Inverness, of attending the closing exercises of some of the schools, and enjoyed the privilege very much, being particularly struck with the ruddy cheeks and bright eyes of the children, and the precision with which they carried out their programme. At the High School closing, the Rev. Gavin Lang, an old resident of Montreal, and a warm friend of Canada, presided. I was called upon to address the young men and women comprising the classes in the school, and took occasion to say a good word for Canada. By way of illustrating what they might rise to, should they at any time cast in their lot with us, I pointed to the positions attained by Sir John Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie, Sir David Macpherson and Sir Oliver Mowat—all to the Scotch manner born—men whose lives and careers all point to the advantages they enjoyed in being cast in the same mould as so many eminent men throughout the world who claimed the heather-clad hills of Scotland as their birthplace.

I renewed my acquaintance with Mr. W. G. Stuart (ex-Baillie and agent for the Canadian Government at Inverness for the past few years) at Liverpool, Mr. Stuart having arrived there en route for Canada by the "Vancouver" of the Dominion line. I had the advantage of a talk with him about the work he had been doing, the results of his labours and his suggestions for future action. Mr. Stuart being an English and Gaelic scholar, and being an old and well known resident in Inverness and the north of Scotland, and having travelled extensively through Canada, and again renewed his travels this year from Cape Breton to British Columbia, is particularly well fitted for the position he holds, and the government have been fortunate in securing his services. I found every one speak well of Mr. Stuart and of his zeal and particular adaptability for the work he is engaged upon, although many I spoke to about him had no idea who I was or why I inquired. The methods adopted by Mr. Stuart, and by which he has succeeded in making Canada known to the people of the Highlands are :—

1. Lectures in English and Gaelic, illustrated by lantern views.

2. Distribution of hand-books and pamphlets; personal visitation and correspondence.

3. Attendance at markets, fairs, stock sales, cattle and flower shows, &c.

4. Keeping Canada constantly before the public in the press, by means of articles and letters.

5. Utilizing the presence of Canadian tourists and visitors to advertise the country by means of newspaper paragraphs and interviews, and, when practicable, inducing them to relate publicly their experience and success.

6. Keeping in touch with settlers from the north of Scotland who are successful in Canada, and making their success known to their friends and acquaintances.

During the past year Mr. Stuart has been paying special attention to the emigration of experienced domestic servants, and has been fairly successful. He has put a large number of girls in communication, this spring, with families in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and other places in Canada. Some of these young women were to join Mr. Stuart on the "Vancouver," and accept his escort to Canada by that ship on the 18th June.

The fact that, as stated to me by Mr. Stuart, and corroborated by information furnished to me by others, a number of prominent public men have come out to Canada of late years from the north of Scotland with a view to seeing the country for themselves and examining its resources, establishes that a practical interest is being taken by these men in Canada, and the reports of their visits are bound to do great good. The fact is, I found more men who were posted on Canadian affairs in the north of Scotland than in any other part of Great Britain and Ireland that I visited. The ignorance exhibited by men of position and intelligence whom I came in contact with about Canada, its position, resources, capabilities and future, was really lamentable. The only way to overcome this ignorance is to stimulate interest and inquiries in and about our Dominion, and educate the younger people in the British Isles upon lines that will give them a fuller and better knowledge of Canada than at present is enjoyed by

their parents. The lectures, illustrated by lantern views, which of late years have been so extensively delivered by our agents throughout the old land, are effective in removing prejudices and enlightening the minds of old and young.

Canada has a good and constant friend in Mr. Kenneth McDonald, the estimable and popular town clerk of Inverness, who visited this country in 1882, going as far west as Portage la Prairie. Mr. McDonald has not forgoten his visit, and is never weary of putting in a good word for the Dominion, whose beauties of scenery charmed him so much, and whose good citizens were so kind to him. The wonderful progress Canada had made and was making, and her great natural resources and future possibilities, awakened a keen interest in his breast which the years that have elapsed since 1882 have not diminished. His great desire is to visit us again, which he proposes to do in the near future. A name which is well known to Highlanders in Canada is that of Alexander Mackenzie, the proprietor and editor of the *Highlander*, and the author of those most valuable and interesting histories of the Clans of Scotland. Mr. Mackenzie has the liveliest and most pleasant recollections of his visit to Canada some years ago, when he personally saw all the Highland settlement in the older provinces, from Cape Breton to Kincardine on the shores of Lake Huron. The letters which Mr. Mackenzie sent home to the leading papers of Scotland, highly descriptive of his journey through Canada, awakened a great interest amongst his countrymen in our fair Dominion. By their wide circulation these letters, and Mr. Mackenzie's interviews on his return to his Highland home, were the means of making many a now prosperous settler in Canada resolve to emigrate thither. Mr. Mackenzie is hale and hearty, and, with his good wife, who is as keenly interested in literary pursuits as her husband, is doing a great deal to enlighten and entertain his countrymen by the preparation and publication of the many volumes they are from time to time respectively contributing to the already splendid literature of Scotland. Like Mr. McDonald, he is eagerness itself to see Canada again, and to note the great progress and changes that have been brought about since their former visit.

When in Inverness I met and renewed my acquaitance with Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Balloch Farm, who was one of the agricultural delegates from Scotland to Canada in 1893. Like his brother delegates in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Fraser has not forgotten his visit, but keeps up his interest in our country, and is willing at all times to afford information to those who seek it, and to encourage in every way those of a desirable class who are anxious to select Canada as their future home. Mr. Fraser's farm is one of the largest on the Culloden estates, and if the condition of his crops, as I saw them, speaks for anything, he seems to be a good and a successful farmer. Like many others who are interested in the question of emigration to Canada, he is of opinion that the best class of people we can encourage to come out to Manitoba and the North-west are the small tenant farmers. Their intelligence, thrift and industry will ensure them success anywhere. While so many agree on this subject, and I concur in this opinion, the idea universally expressed, and which my own observation and inquiry confirmed, was that these people will have to be assisted in order that they may have a fair start in their new homes.

Through the kindness of Mr. McDonald I was driven through the country in the neighborhood of Inverness, and was thus given an opportunity of seeing the farms and homes of those who make their livelihood by farming.

I returned to the south of Scotland by way of the Caledonia canal to Oban, and then by train to Edinbugh. In observing the small houses and farms of the crofters in the course of this journey, one cannot but contrast the present miserable condition of these people with what their circumstances might be could they be induced and assisted to come out to our prairie lands. The young men and women of their families would be capital in themselves, and in a few years they would realize what independence is, and appreciate its attendant comforts. The route from Inverness to Oban, and Oban to Edinburgh, gives one a splendid opportunity of observing and contrasting the condition of the farmer in the north of Scotland and the farmer in Canada. It strengthens one's belief in the necessity of offering further and greater inducements than we are now doing for emigration, so as to transplant these industrious and frugal people to Canadian

soil and prosperity. From Edinburgh I returned to Glasgow, and again conferred with Mr. Grahame.

I went over to Ireland from Glasgow by way of Androssan, landing at Belfast. I took advantage of my stay in Belfast to talk emigration with the steamship agents there, and with others. Messrs. Thomson Bros., the leading steamship agents in Belfast, exhibited much interest, and spoke with enthusiasm as to the good work that could be done in Ireland by offering inducements to emigrants to Canada. From Belfast I journeyed by rail into the counties of Monaghan and Cavan, spending some days there going from place to place. I came in contact with clergymen, farmers, merchants and others, and elicited all the information I could on the subject of emigration. I did not find much disposition to encourage emigration from these parts. While it was readily admitted that the average farmer was making a bare living on his holding, that the rents were high and dissatisfaction general, yet too many had already left Ireland for America and Canada, and the people I met wanted those who were still in the country to stay. It is hard to impress these people with the great benefits which are sure to accrue to those leaving for Canada and making their home there, and the good which would result to those left behind by giving them a chance to increase their holdings and enlarge their farming operations. This becomes more apparent when one sees people trying to make a living by farming five, ten and fifteen acres. They cling even more tenaciously to their small holdings in Ireland than they do in Scotland.

Upon my return to Belfast I proceeded to Dublin, and occupied most of my time there in talking to steamship agents and others whom I found were conversant with the subject.

The general impression I formed as to Ireland being a field for emigration is that it presents a splendid opportunity for good work to be done. With an agent at Belfast and another at Dublin, I am satisfied success will follow the efforts of those who should be appointed to such positions,

On my return to London I again reported at the High Commissioner's office, renewed the discussion of the subject of emigration with Mr. Colmer, and exchanged views with him based on the observations I had made.

I went to Liverpool purposely to see the agent at Birmingham, Mr. E. J. Wood, on his leaving by the "Parisian" for Quebec. Mr. Wood is capable and most energetic, and is doing the best he can to send a desirable class to Canada. Birmingham, being a large centre, is well adapted for his headquarters. In imparting his views to me, Mr. Wood informed me that his efforts towards inducing people to go to Canada from the Midland Counties of England have been on the following lines, viz. :

1. Illustrated lectures dealing with Canada. He has delivered these lectures before public schools, grammar schools, elementary schools, chambers of agriculture, institutes, literary societies, and at library courses of lectures, county council series of lectures, steamship courses of lectures, etc., etc. Since his appointement in January, 1893, Mr. Wood says he has delivered 215 lectures, the approximate attendance of which was 59,000 persons. The total expense of these lectures was £270 8s. 3d., being an average of £1 5s. 2d. per lecture. Mr. Wood is convinced, from his experience, that the lectures delivered in the schools have had a most beneficial effect. They educate the young in the geography and history of Canada, and with the use of the lantern slides impress ideas on the young mind not easily eradicated.

2. Visits to fairs, agricultural shows, stock sales, etc.
3. Correspondence, interviews, distribution of literature.

Owing to Mr. Wood's long residence in Manitoba, and his personal experience there as a farmer, he is particularly well equipped and fitted for his work. The fact of Mr. Wood having gone out to Manitoba with his brother and engaged in farming, and being conversant with all that is incident to pioneering in a new country, gives him the advantage of speaking from personal experience in appealing to those who are anxious to go abroad and commence life in a new country. It is gratifying to know that Mr. Wood's efforts have been crowned with success, and that many families are now living in Manitoba and the Territories who emigrated thither through his exertions.

I have thought it well to enumerate at some length what is being done in each agency, and have left to the last the most important office of all, since it is the headquarters of all that means good for Canada in the British Isles, namely, the office of the High Commissioner. In his official capacity the High Commissioner is the head or chief officer of the Immigration Department of the Canadian Government in Europe, and all the work of the agencies is under his control and supervision. It goes without saying, as shown in his yearly reports, and evidenced by his active work and public utterances, that the late High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, exerted every effort on behalf of Canada, and was unceasing in his endeavours to promote immigration to this country. I can only say that Canada will find in Sir Donald Smith an officer equally anxious and untiring in his efforts to carry on this work.

The conclusions which I draw from the inquiries and observations made by me during my trip, based upon my interviews with Government agents, officers of railway companies, officers of steamship companies, and steamship and railway agents, clergymen, public men and others, are:—

1. That Canada offers the very best field for immigration. Its close proximity to England, the short sea voyage, the climate, the soil, the resources, and last but not least, the free lands of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the cheap agricultural land in British Columbia and other provinces, all stand out and present peculiar attractions to intending emigrants.

2. That the efforts now being put forth by the Canadian Government to secure to Canada its fair share of those who are leaving the British Isles and Continental Europe for other lands, are well directed and good as far as they go, and that every use is being made of the means placed at the disposal of the department.

3. That the Canadian Government officials with whom I came in contact, and whose offices I visited, all appeared to be very capable men, well fitted for the work they are engaged in. They are one and all most enthusiastic in their work, loyal to Canada, and ever zealous to promote her best interests.

4. That the efforts of the High Commissioner and different agents to stimulate inquiry about Canada and promote emigration thereto, while being all that can be done as matters are at present, are very much weakened, and do not produce the results which one would like to see because there is not sufficient money available to apply to the best advantage and up to their full capability the methods now in use, but on the contrary the work is hindered, and is not of the same force and effect as it would be if adequate means were available.

What then can be done, and what suggestions have I to make based upon my experience in office and my recent visit across the Atlantic, towards invigorating, increasing, and encouraging the efforts of the Department of the Interior and its officers in Great Britain in securing a greater movement of emigration to Canada? In the first place we have to remember that emigration, generally, from Great Britain and Ireland has decreased very materially during the past few years, and the following statement in this relation, taken by me from one of the leading newspapers of England, will give an idea of how the matter stands:—

"The emigration returns for the six months ended June 30th (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier*) show a falling off of nearly six thousand in the number of persons who have left our shores as compared with the corresponding six months of 1895. The total number of emigrants was 114,110, of whom 76,258 were of British origin and 36,514 of foreign origin. During the six months of 1895 the number was 120,235, of whom 85,488 were British and 33,469 foreign. The decrease is therefore to be found in British emigrants, and is especially noticeable among Irish, who numbered 31,622 last year as against 25,304. Scotch emigration is almost stationary, the figures being 6,495 and 6,868 in 1896 and 1895 respectively. English emigrants are returned at 44,459 in 1896 and 46,998 during the six months of the preceeding year. This diminution is regarded as another evidence of our increasing commercial and industrial prosperity, as well as a sign of the improved conditions of life in Ireland."

So far as my inquiries went, they established that of those who are leaving the old land, Canada is getting more than her share as compared with the other British colonies,

i.e. of the agricultural classes, the very people we are desirous of securing. But the consensus of opinion amongst those who are conversant with the subject is that by special efforts and further encouragements Canada can do much better than she is doing. The résumé I have given of the efforts of the different agencies indicates the present methods adopted; these I would continue as far as they go; but there is much more to be done, and I submit the following suggestions and recommendations:

(*a.*) There should be more extensive and continuous newspaper advertising. At present efforts in this direction are restricted owing to the cost of this work. The press is a great agency through which to draw the attention of people to Canada and awaken an interest in the country. From judicious advertising on a much larger scale than is done at present I am satisfied good results would flow; not only would Canada be kept well before the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, but by judiciously patronizing the metropolitan, provincial and agricultural papers, we would secure friends to Canada in the proprietors and editors of these newspapers. In using the press as a medium of advertising it has occurred to me that if it could be arranged to secure a delegation of representatives of the leading newspapers in Great Britain and Ireland to visit Canada and make an extensive tour throughout its whole length and breadth, and to have these delegates correspond with the papers they respectively represent, giving their unbiassed views of what they see and the impressions our country and its magnificent resources make upon them, such correspondences would be of incalculable benefit to Canada. Such a scheme could easily be carried out in its details by mutual arrangements between the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, the Steamship Companies, and the Department of the Interior; and in my opinion no better means could be adopted for bringing Canada prominently before the mother country and creating a renewed interest in her welfare. When the British public are daily consuming our Nova Scotia fish and apples, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick butter, cheese and beef, and the same products from Quebec and Ontario, flour ground out of our Manitoba and Assiniboia wheat, and beef from Saskatchewan and Alberta; and when the capital of Englishmen is now seeking investment in the gold, silver, copper and lead mines of British Columbia, I am satisfied a description of the great provinces which produce all that I have enumerated, written in the graphic and trenchant style known to the correspondents of the British press, cannot fail to excite a deep interest in Canada, and assist materially in bringing to our shores many good settlers, and at the same time secure the investment of large sums of money in our different enterprises. The press of the old country is an all powerful agent, and we should not fail to cultivate its friendly interest in Canada.

(*b.*) More advertising should be done by posters and metallic signs. I am glad to say I found in nearly every post office I visited a poster about Canada exhibited in a conspicuous place. This concession is also allowed the other British colonies through the courtesy of the Postmaster General. Canada and Queensland alone seem to avail themselves of the privilege. While this is very helpful so far as it goes, yet much more can be done in this direction. As all visitors have no doubt noticed, advertising is carried to a great length in Great Britain and Ireland—indeed one might say it is almost reduced to a science. Canada should not fail to take advantage of this opportunity of making herself known, and, what is of greater importance, keeping herself continuously before the eyes of the people in the motherland. One suggestion I must offer in this relation, and that is, that all advertisements should be headed with the word "Canada" *in large letters*. Too much prominence, in my opinion, cannot be given to the continuous display of the name of our country, the name we all love so well, "Canada"—not with the prefix "Dominion," which is all very well for official use—but let the one word "Canada" be our talisman. I do not suggest that the names of the different provinces should not appear in all advertisements, and that prominently, but nothing creates more confusion in the mind of a stranger to our country, whose geography has been neglected, then to read the names of several provinces strung out together. "Canada" is sufficient for all purposes; the average inquirer and reader knows where Canada is, and when people come out here they will soon learn the position and condition of the different provinces.

(*c.*) All of our Government officers should be supplied with full and complete files of the leading Canadian newspapers. Inquirers about and friends of Canada, by having access to the files of these papers, will be able to get the latest market, mining, and crop reports, and all information of a local and general character pertaining to the different provinces. Now that Canadian produce is being so extensively exported to Great Britain and Ireland, the inquiries at the different agencies are very much on the increase. In this relation I may say that the *Canadian Gazette* is doing a good work, and is highly useful in promoting Canadian interests and giving the latest Canadian news to its readers. The *Gazette* fills a unique place in journalism; being well conducted and containing excellent matter, its mission cannot be too highly commended. As copies of the *Gazette* are sent weekly by the High Commissioner to the leading public libraries, workingmen's and other clubs and institutions, chambers of commerce, etc., the latest and most reliable news relating to Canadian affairs is thus kept prominently before the reading public.

(*d.*) Sir Charles Tupper inaugurated a work a few seasons ago that cannot be too highly commended, and that is the opening up and continuance of corresponding with schoolmasters throughout the country. These schools have been supplied with maps, the Official Hand-book, and other pamphlets. This work in my opinion could be very much extended. A map of Canada on a large scale should be placed in every school-house in Great Britain and Ireland. If possible, correspondence should be opened with, and efforts made, to induce the educational authorities there to use our Hand-book or some other similar and reliable book of information on Canada. I have great hope in, and look for good results from this work amongst the school teachers and the school children. If the British parents of to-day had been taught Canadian history and geography in their day, the necessity would not obtain for the Government of Canada making the effort it is now doing, and the increased efforts I suggest, towards educating the British public about matters Canadian. But we should be taught a lesson by the marked ignorance of old country people about Canada, and take the earliest and best opportunities which are afforded of remedying this sort of thing, and I know of no way in which we can secure better and more lasting results than by trying to educate the children in the old land in Canadian history and geography.

(*e.*) I have spoken of the lectures that have been delivered by our agents and others, illustrated by lantern views. These lectures have been well attended, so I am informed, wherever delivered. The lantern views excite curiosity and inquiry, and create an enthusiasm otherwise unobtainable. A photograph does not lie, it gives the best and truest illustration that can be afforded of the physical features, conditions and life of our colony. There is a demand for more slides than can be furnished; the supply of these views should be increased, new photos of new scenes, exemplifying varied phases of the country, should be supplied from time to time, and photographs of old views renewed. As the admission to these lectures is free, and, generally, the halls granted rent free, the cost is not great, and very small compared with the value received.

(*f.*) In times past Canada has always been represented at the leading agricultural shows in England, Ireland and Scotland, but this year nothing has been done in this line owing to the scarcity of funds. It is generally conceded that there is no better way of reaching the farming classes, and attracting their attention, than by having a large and varied display of Canada's products at the agricultural shows. Wherever made these exhibitions have been most creditable to Canada, and have created very great interest. In this connection the office of the High Commissioner should be supplied with fresh samples of grain and other products. Each and every government office should have additions made to their present exhibits, and the same should be renewed and freshened up from time to time. It would be well to supply steamship agents and leading booking offices with these samples. Immediate steps should be taken to gather together and ship to the High Commissioner at the proper time an exhibit for the leading agricultural shows to be held in 1897. If a series of photographs of Canadian scenery, depicting home life in Canada, similar to those so widely distributed by the Canadian Pacific Railway were sent over and put up in leading hotels, stations, booking offices, and other public places, I am sure they would prove a good medium of

advertising. Everything of this nature, like all literature, should bear the government stamp. The fact of the pamphlets, leaflets, photographs and other publications printed in advertising Canada being issued under the authority of, and proclaimed by the Government of Canada goes a very long way towards convincing the sceptical as to the genuineness and truthfulness of the publications. People in the old land have naturally a great reverence and respect for authority. They appreciate the value of good government and free institutions, and anything which emanates from Canada in the way of advertising its resources that bears the "Hall mark" of government authority, is sure to command attention and carry weight.

(*g.*) The attention of the governments of the different provinces should be called to the necessity of at once augmenting the exhibits now on exhibition in the Imperial Institute. The collection of Canada's products in this institute is far from perfect; it is lamentably defective, and stands out as such when one sees the exhibits made by the Australasian and other colonies of the Empire. I would suggest that the attention of the premiers of the different provinces be called to this very important matter. Mr. Watson, the curator, I believe, visited the various local governments in Canada last year with a view to stimulating them to greater effort. I do not wish to express myself too strongly, but need only say that I think some of the local goverments have been most neglectful in this matter. Thousands of people visit the Institute every week, and it is a constant source of profit and delight to people coming to London from the rural districts of England, Scotland and Ireland. No better object lesson of Canada's greatness can be afforded to the inquiring public than the products of her different provinces splendidly exhibited in this great institution.

Literature.

(*h.*) It would seem to be in the interests of economy that more of the literature issued by the department should be printed in England. I am assured that the work can be done more cheaply and expeditiously there than here. This was apparent from the inquiries I made on the subject, and I hope any suggestion which may be made in this direction by the High Commissioner from time to time will be readily acquiesed in. With the excellent county directories which are issued in England, and the large staffs which are kept by establishments for the handling, addressing and mailing of such material, I am sure too much cannot be said in favour of following out the wishes of the High Commissioner in this regard.

Exhibition Cars.

(*i.*) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a few years ago built an exhibition car. This car is about fourteen feet long by five feet wide, and eight feet high, and is fitted with glass sides. The car contains samples of grain, grasses, minerals, fruits, pictures, &c. These were all displayed with plenty of lettering, showing at a glance the nature and object of the exhibit. The cost of the car was £300; this included horses, harness, &c. I understand this car can be duplicated at much less cost, and improvements made in it which experience has suggested. If the bill now before the British Parliament permitting the use of motor carriages should become law, it will make a great saving in the cost of construction and running of these cars, as they can then be propelled by motor, thus doing away with the expense entailed in purchasing and feeding horses, &c. More ground can be covered in less time if motor power is used. In the seasons of 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894, a large section of the country was gone over by this car—so Mr. Haslett (who was in charge) has informed me. All the towns and villages in the counties through which it passed, were visited and particular pains were taken to reach all places lying off the regular line of travel, and where the railways did not run. The leading agricultural shows were attended, and a great deal of good and lasting advertising of Canada was done by this means. In the years mentioned, Mr. Haslett says, they visited 1,511 different places. At these places thousands of books and

pamphlets were distributed, and the approximate number of people who visited the car in these years was fully two millions. I am certainly of opinion that it would be money well invested if the department were to purchase, as a beginning, say three cars similar to the one used by the Canadian Pacific Railway. One of these cars and the Canadian Pacific Railway car could be made use of in England and Wales, one in Scotland, and the remaining one in Ireland. Judging from the miles travelled and the places visited by Mr. Haslett with the Canadian Pacific Railway car, these four cars would be able to cover a large area of country, and be seen by thousands of people in the course of a year. I would therefore recommend that such cars should be purchased and put in operation under the care of experienced men.

Work to be done by the Churches.

(*j.*) While a great interest is being taken in emigration by the different societies connected with the Church of England, and the Roman Catholic Church in England is putting forth some efforts to systematize their work in this connection, I do not find that other great religious bodies like the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, or Congregationalists have ever taken hold of this question as the Church of England has. I am sure that there is a splendid field here for the able and energetic governing bodies of these churches to labour in. When one considers how numerous the Presbyterians and Methodists are in Canada, and particularly in Manitoba and the Territories, one is surprised that co-operative methods between these churches in Canada and Great Britain have not been adopted towards encouraging emigration. What a great help it could be if these churches had a committee in Great Britain whose duty it would be to look after the welfare of those intending to emigrate. Each clergyman could send to the central body the names and occupations of those in his parish or congregation who proposed emigrating to Canada, together with particulars as to each man's trade or calling, means, &c. All this information could be sent out to a similar committee of the Canadian churches, and through this agency these intending emigrants might all be placed and located before leaving their homes. The details of such a scheme could readily be worked out, and I do not know any better agency through which Canada can obtain a good class of settlers than through the influence and systematic work of the churches. I hope the suggestion I have made will bear fruit, and that our Canadian brethren belonging to the denominations mentioned will follow the example so nobly set by the Church of England in this great work.

Co-operative Work in Municipalities.

(*k.*) The idea in calling the Immigration convention held last winter in Winnipeg was an excellent one. In order to people our great western provinces we must have assistance from those who are already living in the country. The work of inducing people to come to Canada and remain there and making them welcome after they arrive, should not be left entirely to the government, and the railway and steamship companies. Every Canadian, of whatever degree or calling, has an interest in the question of immigration, and a great deal can be done by individual effort, but more still by the mutual exertions and co-operation of residents in small communities. Each municipality in Manitoba and the Territories having an immigration committee, or some authoritative body charged with the duty of advertising the advantages of the municipality, ascertaining and imparting to the central committee in Winnipeg information as to lands available for settlement, price of such lands, &c., and being on hand to receive and look after the new settler on his arrival in their midst, is bound to be of great benefit and render inestimable service in the cause. "What is everybody's business is nobody's business," and in order to assist the government and the railway, and steamship agents in their work, it is essential that there sqould be some one in each locality charged with the business of looking after immigration. I trust that the enthusiasm and interest which was aroused by this convention will not be allowed to abate or die out, but that all

classes and communities in Manitoba and the North-west Territories will feel it to be their duty and in their interests to keep up the organizations which were formed at this great gathering.

Mutual Co-operation of Agencies.

(*l.*) While much impressed with the good feeling and kindly co-operation which exists between the Dominion Government agents and the Provincial Government, and the railway and steamship agents in Great Britain, I cannot but feel that a great deal of money, time and energy can be saved by their being a further and closer co-operation between these different agencies. Without systematic and concerted action on the part of those interested in emigration to Canada, duplication and overlapping of work must necessarily occur. It seems to me, therefore, and I make the suggestion, that at a convenient time in the fall of each year the High Commissioner should call together the representatives of the provincial governments of Canada resident in England, of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways, the Allan, Dominion, and Beaver Lines Steamship Companies, and other agencies which are interested in emigration to Canada. At such meetings the Dominion Government agents should be present. A full discussion of the subject could be had, the work laid out for the coming season, and some portion of it be taken up by one agency and some by another, so that the work could be equitably distributed. I am sure such a meeting and such co-operation and mutual understanding would effect a saving to all concerned, and increase the efficiency of the work. A sub-committee of one person representing each interest could be formed, with the High Commissioner as chairman, and this committee could meet from time to time during the year as an advisory body, and review and discuss all matters of mutual interest. I sincerely trust that my recommendation in this respect will be carried out at an early date, as I am convinced that great good will arise from such action.

Personally Conducted Parties.

(*m.*) This mode of assisting the work of emigration has been under discussion in the department for some time, and was inaugurated this season. There is no doubt that the establishment and continuance of this plan will stimulate immigration very considerably. Many people are deterred from undertaking a long sea and land voyage to a new and strange country from the fact of their being ignorant of travel, at a loss how to reach their destination by relying on their own knowledge, and timid about embarking on an expedition of the details of which they are utterly ignorant. To be made aware that an agent, and a government agent at that, will be on hand to meet them at Liverpool or Glasgow, to look after their baggage, accompany them on the voyage out, assist and counsel them from time to time, and be with them when they land at Quebec or Halifax, is certainly a great incentive to many. I cannot too highly recommend the continuance of this plan. The announcements of the departure of these parties should be made many weeks before the day of sailing, the extensive advertising of them being a necessity.

Assisted and Prepaid Passages.

(*n.*) This opens up a large question, and one which has engaged the serious and thoughtful consideration of every one who takes an interest in emigration and immigration. I have stated elsewhere, briefly, the condition of the small farmers, the farm labourers—both those who are still on the farms and those who have moved into the city—and other classes from whose ranks can be selected first class settlers. There is a natural disinclination upon the part of people to leave their own homes. They only do so in most cases through force of circumstances. With some it is compulsory owing to misfortune in business; with others, while not in a sense compulsory, it is essential to

the welfare of their families that they should seek a wider sphere where the energies of the family may be extended and proper results obtained from their united efforts in the field of labour. Others again are doing fairly well where they are, but are ambitious to extend their operations, and so on. One and all of these people are affected in the same way; the spectre that rises before them is the thought of leaving the old home and old associations, and it takes a great deal of thought and study, with a lot of talking and consultation in the family circle, before this feeling is overcome and the final movement decided upon.

The next and most vital consideration with all intending emigrants is the one of pounds, shillings and pence—how much can they realize from the sale of the goods and chattels which they care to part with, and when realized will the proceeds be sufficient to pay their passages to Canada and put by enough with which to make a start in the new home? I have no doubt there are many people in England, Scotland and Ireland to-day who would only be too glad to come out to Canada had they the means of doing so. While some could arrange to pay the passages of themselves and their families, say to Winnipeg or Calgary, they are met with the difficulty of not having sufficient money to go and come on after their arrival there, and to purchase the necessaries for making a start. Now one of the questions to solve in this matter of emigration is how to reach, and how best to assist, this class of people to come to Canada. In the first place should the government extend any such assistance? I say unhesitatingly, yes, by all means assist properly selected people to settle in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

It is admitted on every hand by people of both political parties that the future welfare and prosperity of Canada is, in a very large measure, bound up in the peopling and development of our great West, from Port Arthur, in Ontario, to Vancouver Island on the Pacific. We have everything to offer the intending settler, and feel justified in encouraging the right class of people to come and make their home amongst us. It has been calculated by American statesmen that each settler who takes up land in the United States is worth $1,000 to the state. I agree with this estimate. Well then, what better can be done for the future of our country than to bring out from the motherland good, strong, healthy, sturdy agriculturists, and settle them on the magnificent prairies of the west or on the fertile valleys of British Columbia. Every settler becomes in turn a producer and consumer; the greater production we have from the soil and the more consumers we can have for our manufacturers the greater the wealth of our country becomes. We have splendid examples in old Canada to-day, and also in Manitoba and the Territories, of what the sturdy sons of England, Scotland and Ireland can do in Canada with nothing to rely upon for their success but their pluck, their sobriety, their industry and determination to succeed.

There are not only hundreds and thousands but millions of just such men whom we could bring out to follow in the footsteps of their countrymen, who have made Canada what it is to-day, if we could only make up our minds to extend a little assistance to them. There is every inducement for these people to come to Canada. It is Britain's nearest and greatest colony, and the intending emigrant has but to learn of the success which has attended those who have already come out to Canada, to feel that the same success awaits him. But some additional effort will have to be put forth by the Governement to secure these desirable people for Canada, and the best thought I have been able to give to the subject, based upon my own experience and observation, and information obtained during my recent visit, leads me to the conclusion that the most feasible plan which can be adopted for settling our western provinces, and the freest from objection, is for the Government of Canada to make advances to intending settlers on the security of their holdings, *i.e.*, by taking a lien for such advances on the land which they make homestead entry for after their arrival in the west. These advances can be of three kinds. (1.) Sufficient to pay passage money and railway fares of emigrant and family only. This pre-supposes that this class have sufficient means to make a start without further aid. (2.) In addition to the advance of passage money a further sum sufficient to enable the settler to purchase his oxen and necessary implements, and the materials for his house and stable. (3.) Advances made under the system known as "prepaid passages."

The initial consideration and first and most important step to be taken in the matter of these advances is to make proper selection of the persons to be assisted. It is an indispensable, absolute first principle, that the person who is to be assisted shall be found to be worthy in every respect of such assistance. In laying down this proposition I am only expressing the views of those who have interested themselves in and studied this phase of the question. Personal observation and inquiry in Manitoba and the North-west Territories about, and amongst, the people who have been assisted out there by philanthropic and other agencies, clearly demonstrates to one who has investigated the subject that all who have been so assisted and have proved failures were failures before they left their old homes, and should never have received the aid which brought them away from there. If indiscriminate choice is made, and haphazard methods adopted, in the selection of people who are to be brought out to Canada or any other British colony, then all such people are sure to prove failures, and only reflect discredit upon those who sent them out and upon the country of their adoption. Wise and independent men, who are entirely disinterested and have local knowledge and understanding, associated with our experienced Canadian Government agents, should alone have to do with choosing those to whom assistance is to be given, the former to afford full information as to the antecedents and general character of the applicant, and the latter, from observation, inquiry and personal communication and otherwise, to judge whether such applicant is physically and mentally fit to cope with the conditions of the new life he and his family are to enter on. I think that only men up to a certain age should be assisted, but the age limit should not be too arbitrarily fixed in case it might exclude any one a little over the limit who had a family of grown up sons and daughters. This latter consideration should offset most other conditions, as there is no better capital that a man can start with in a new country than a large and growing family, the older members of which are wage earners. An agreement could be made with the people so assisted by which they would undertake to return the advances made, such repayment to be made in yearly instalments commencing say three years after location upon the land, and to bear interest from the date of their sailing, both principal and interest being secured by a lien upon their lands. I would recommend that a commencement of this system of assisted passages or advances to intending settlers be made at as early a date as the necessary legislation can be obtained to authorize the expenditure, if it is thought such legislation is required. The numbers so assisted could be limited for the first year or two, one-half of the amount appropriated for such purpose being used in England and Wales, and the other half equally distributed between Scotland and Ireland. With a yearly inspection of the homesteads of these people, and a careful and constant supervision over their operations and interests, I have no doubt as to the success of such a scheme. The fact of these advances being made by way of a loan on the security of their lands, and reduced to a business basis, relieves these people from any idea of being looked at as objects of charity, and what is of more importance it would not create that feeling of dependence which has obtained amongst many of those who have been so assisted by philanthropic societies in times gone by. To create a feeling of self-reliance and perfect independence should be one of the objects underlying this movement.

Prepaid Passages.

(*o.*) A system has been in vogue in the Western States for some years back known as "Prepaid Passages." It means that through the assistance of local banks, railway corporations, and other agencies, settlers in the Western States have been enabled to send money or tickets to their friends in the old land whom they were desirous of bringing to America. It is surprising the thousands of people that have been brought out to the Western States by this means. Unfortunately, little has been done in this way in Western Canada. It seems to me that this is a matter which the Canadian Government would be fully justified in taking up and carrying out to a successful conclusion. There are many men now living in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia who have

relatives or friends in the old land whom they would like to have out here, but who though anxious to come out, have not the means wherewith to pay their passage or that of their families. Advances in such cases would be made on the faith and personal, or other security, of the settler who is desirous of bringing out his friends. There are two good reasons why this system should be inaugurated, and why it is likely to prove successful. The first is that the person who applies to have his friend in the old land assisted out here, in giving his personal security for such advances, is not likely to enter into a contract of this kind without knowing that the party whom he is thus willing to help is worthy of his assistance—thus indicating that the person or persons so assisted would make good citizens; but it further indicates that the applicant is a satisfied settler, and one who is so well pleased with his condition and life in the new land that he not only recommends his friend to come out here, but goes further, and is willing to furnish the necessary security for advances to be made to that friend. One contented and satisfied settler who thus evidences his faith in the country is as good an advertisement as one could wish for. In the matter of these prepaid passages the details could be readily arranged. For instance, the applicant could apply to the nearest Dominion Lands agent, and on a form provided for the purpose of setting out his name, location, length of residence in the country, nature and value of his improvements, and other details, make application for the necessary money to be advanced for bringing out to Manitoba, the North-west Territories, or British Columbia his relative or friend, naming him, his residence, occupation, and other particulars for the purpose of identification, the applicant undertaking to give security by a lien upon his land, or otherwise, for the repayment of such advances. This application could be transmitted through the head office of the department to the government agent residing in the district in which the person to be assisted lives. This government agent, in turn, would make full and exhaustive inquiries as to the occupation, character, and general standing of the person to be assisted, and his suitability for residence in our western country. If the agent is satisfied from this investigation that the intending settler is suitable in every way, he could then arrrange for his passage to Canada; and the Government, being secured against any loss of the money so advanced, and being assured of its early repayment, would not be out of pocket by the transaction, while Canada would be enriched by the emigration of many a worthy man and many a worthy family. In this question of emigration the Government will have to make up its mind to take hold of the matter from a business point of view, and with a clear understanding, based upon past experience, that it is only by putting forth such efforts as I have endeavoured to describe, that people can be induced to emigrate from the European countries in larger numbers.

From the way in which some people discuss the question of emigration, and the tone adopted in criticizing the efforts put forth by the Government in the past, one would conclude that the people in Great Britain and Ireland, and Continental Europe, were simply waiting with their trunks packed ready to set sail for Canada. This is all moonshine. The people who have got to come will come anyway, and the question arises are these persons always desirable settlers, and are they the class we want to fill up our great West with or not? Judging from experience in the United States, and the action of the government there in the past few years, one must conclude that many of the people who have come to the United States are not desirable citizens. So far Canada has been comparatively free from the immigration of objectionable people. What we want, and the only class of people our agents are authorized to encourage, are agriculturists, farmers and farm servants of both sexes, or others having experience in, or who are desirous of engaging in agricultural pursuits. We are getting our share of this class of emigrants at present; if we desire them in larger numbers we will have to offer the inducements I have enumerated. It is in the interests of the emigrant and his family, and of the country to which he emigrates, that he should have the necessary means of starting himself on his farm, so that by granting the assistance I have indicated a double benefit is being extended; Canada will be recouped all the money she thus expends, and will have to her credit many hundreds of good, thrifty, and loyal citizens.

I have spoken entirely of this system being carried out in Great Britain and Ireland. There is no reason why it should not, under the same supervision, be extended to Continental Europe—in such countries as the government officials would be permitted to carry on their propaganda.

Agencies.

(*p.*) In my opinion no time should be lost in the appointment of an agent at Belfast, and another at Dublin, to be paid the same salary as Mr. Grahame in Glasgow, with a liberal allowance for travelling expenses. Travelling is more expensive in Great Britain and Ireland than in Canada. These agents should have good offices, centrally situated, and should be men well fitted by experience and knowledge of Canadian life to impart full information as to our Dominion. They should also be men capable of meeting any and all classes. At least one travelling agent or inspector should be attached to the High Commissioner's office, with residence at Liverpool. This gentleman's time could be well and profitably employed in going about inspecting the different agencies from time to time, and keeping the agents up to their work. He could also be at the call of the High Commissioner for special duties. Having his residence in Liverpool he would be within ready reach of Scotland and Ireland, and at the same time within five hours' ride of London. I think the appointment of such an officer indispensable to the proper working of the agencies we have now established, and the results a good man could obtain would soon repay the outlay of his salary and travelling expenses.

Local Governments.

(*q.*) I would like to see greater interest taken in the subject of immigration by our local governments. If the local governments did nothing more than furnish the department of the Interior from time to time with literature for distribution in Great Britain and Ireland and the continent, a certain advance would be made in the way I indicate. While the Dominion Government, as in the past, should assume the greater and general control of emigration, yet by the active interest and co-operation of the local governments much good could be done. For instance, why could not the government of Ontario and other governments obtain and furnish the Dominion Government agents in Great Britain and Ireland with a list of farms for sale in Ontario or their respective provinces, with full particulars as to the situation, improvements, prices and terms of sale of such farms? By a small expenditure in advertising for such information, to be sent to the Provincial Secretaries, and the compilation of this information in lists to be sent to the Dominion Government agents from time to time, and the correction monthly of such lists, I am satisfied many sales could be made of these farms in the older provinces.

While of necessity the greatest attractions that are offered to intending emigrants are the free farms of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, there is no doubt that many of the larger tenant farmers in England, Scotland and Ireland might be induced to buy farms and settle in the older provinces. I hope some movement in this direction will be made. The energies of the Dominion Government emigration agents are directed to the encouragement of people to settle in Canada without giving precedence to any province. It rests with the governments of these provinces to do what is necessary to assist in furthering emigration to their particular provinces by assisting the Dominion Government in the work they are doing.

The question of immigration should be considered entirely aside from politics. Both political parties should approach the subject from the standpoint of nationalism only, and do all they can to assist in strengthening the Government of the day in carrying on this, in my humble opinion, greatest work that presents itself to the Government of the country.

I might further enlarge on the subject, and go more into details, but feel I have already made my remarks as long as they should be, perhaps too long.

I have endeavoured to give my views and impressions as broadly as I could, and with an earnest desire to further a work in which I am much interested. I hope I may be successful, Sir, in encouraging yourself and the members of your Government in the belief that while the work now being done by the Department of the Interior with the money at its disposal is giving all the return one could expect in view of the great falling off in emigration from the older countries, yet it is in the interests of our great Dominion that further effort should be put forth to secure more settlers for Canada, and that that can only be done by the appropriation and expenditure of more money than is now available for the purpose.

I think, with the efficient staff you have in the Department at Ottawa, and the experienced officers you have in Great Britain and Ireland, good results can be obtained if these men are encouraged with the assurance that there will be enough money at their command to do the work as it should be done, and that whatever increased vote is given for immigration will not be subject to reduction from year to year. What is done in one year by your agents may not produce results for years to come, but as it is the constant dropping of the water that wears the stone, so it is the constant labour of the emigration agent that bears fruit in the end. This work, and the efforts put forth by your officers at home and abroad, should not be hampered by cutting down the immigration appropriation.

I would also suggest that further facilities be extended to the agents in looking after trade matters. Trade and emigration go hand in hand, and every effort should be made through the different agencies to stimulate and encourage our trade. The work of our agents might be much enlarged in this respect by communication with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

In conclusion I desire to bear testimony to the zeal and capacity of all the agents of the Government, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the steamship companies, whom I came in contact with. Their uniform courtesy and kindness have enabled me to obtain an insight into the work they are doing, which has proved of great service to me.

I returned to Quebec on the steamship "Parisian," of the Allan Line, on the 25th July, after a very pleasant passage.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. MAYNE DALY.

OTTAWA, 10th August, 1896.